

The following copies of our Weekly Journal are missing from our files. Any person having them will confer a favor by sending them to us, for which we will pay cents for two copies of each date:

October 28th, 1862—2 copies.  
March 12th, 1863—1 " " " " " "

## THE SUBSTITUTE LAW

Is now the matter which is exciting the liveliest interest throughout the Confederacy. The House has passed a law placing all principals in the army, and at the same time retaining the substitutes. No provision for compensation to the principals is contained in the bill passed by the House, nor does any such provision appear to be contemplated. What the action of the Senate will be is not definitely known, but from the tone of that body it is evident that, to all intents and purposes, it will coincide with that of the House.

As things have turned out, it is now apparent that it would have been better had no substitute law ever been passed by Congress. The thing has not worked well, for sundry reasons. But these reasons were not apparent when the law was passed, or they did not present themselves with the same force that they do now. It may be that the length and intensity of the struggle was not anticipated, nor the necessity for bringing every man into the field. Indeed, we all know that these things were not anticipated when the substitute laws were passed. And it may have been that many of the abuses to which substitution has given rise were unforeseen or not duly estimated by Congress.

But laws were passed, and these laws permitted and authorized any able-bodied person beyond the conscript age, to be received in place of any person within that age and liable to conscription, the condition of substitution being that the substitute himself should not be liable, for if liable he would himself be a principal, and called upon to do military duty on his own account.

Substitutes have generally turned out to be very poor soldiers, and a large proportion of them have been and probably are deserters. The principals are accused of taking advantage of the exemption obtained by the purchase of substitutes, to engage in speculation and extortion to the injury of the country and at the expense of the service and to the ruin of their families. This latter belief is strongly entertained in the army and it naturally gives rise to feelings of indignation against the parties who are suspected of acting in this unpatriotic manner, and of opposition to a law in virtue of which they enjoy the opportunity of so acting.

The action of the House alluded to in the opening paragraph of this article, hasty and sweeping as it seems to us, has evidently, we think, been rushed through in obedience to, and by way of earnest propitiation of, this demand and feeling in the army. Put in the speculators—make some law that will reach the class that go about asking whom they may devour, and so on.—The cry was for strong measures, and the House went it strong, and the Senate will probably also, as already intimated, put the matter through.

We are not quite so certain as some members of Congress seem to be, in regard to the probable working of this measure. How many men will it put in the army? What will be its effect upon finance and business? May it not incur the danger of a conflict between the States and the Confederacy? Supposing it to be all perfectly desirable on the ground of justice, is it all equally advisable on the ground of expediency? All things that are right are not politic, but all things that are wrong are impolitic—are opposed to true wisdom, both in individuals and in States.

Nearly all the men that the law passed by the House can possibly bring into the ranks could, we think, have been secured by a law differently framed, and that would not have been justly liable to the imputation or even the suspicion of injustice or the violation of a contract or pledge express or implied. As the very condition of substitution is non-liability of the substitute, the condition no longer exists when such substitute becomes himself a principal, therefore it is evident that the liability of the original principal revives when he has no longer a substitute, as he evidently has not when the person who was his substitute becomes liable to duty, and a principal in his own person. This would at once reach a large proportion of those who have put in substitutes and that without any direct or constructive repudiation or violation of contract. It is true that the President, the Secretary of War, and apparently the majority of Congress recognize no contract as existing between the government and the persons having substitutes; but whether there is or was really such a contract or not, one party at least thought there was, and it would be useless to deny that the construction now put upon the affair—the definition now given of the relation between the government and substituting parties, must and will have the effect, to a greater or less extent, of injuring the credit of the government, and impairing the faith now reposed in its promises, especially if, while demanding the principal, irrespective of the act of substitution, it yet recognizes and takes advantage of that act by retaining the substitute alive in service. This latter feature shows worse and goes further to cast an air of doubt and suspicion upon the bill than any or all other features comprised in it; especially so if no compensation or other indemnification is awarded to the principal. Of course it must be admitted that the substitute has nothing to complain of. He has received the stipulated consideration. It is only the principal that has any grievance, real or supposed, to complain of.

If the law had stopped with taking all whose substitutes had themselves become principals, and whose character as substitutes, therefore, had ceased to exist, and added thereto those who had substitute papers, but no substitutes in the army, it would have taken, we think, about nine out of every ten men that we can take under any law that it may pass, no matter how sweeping, and avoided features which are, to say the least, of very doubtful legality.

Governor Letcher of Virginia, in his last message to the Legislature of that State, took strong ground against the principal features of this bill as foreshadowed in the President's message. We think further action may be anticipated in other quarters. The *Antislavery Corps*, which is in turn the *Palladium* of liberty or the shield for obstructive factionists, will, we fear, be invoked in a vociferous spirit rather than from a pure desire for justice, or a patriotic vindication of right. We fear serious and deplorable conflicts of jurisdiction between the Confederate authorities enforcing Confederate laws and the Executive and Judiciary of at least some of the States. That such conflicts will be earnestly invoked and joyously hailed by certain unpatriotic parties, we can entertain no doubt.

A little reflection will readily suggest how, for the time being at least, this measure may incidentally affect money matters by raising the price of gold. Without at all sanctioning or joining in the sweeping assertion that all who have put in substitutes have done so in order that they themselves might stay at home to engage in speculation, or the further assertion that all speculators are radically untrue to the country, it is evident that too many who have availed themselves of the privilege of substitution, have done so to engage in reckless, and, we fear, heartless speculation; and that too many speculators have lost all regard, if they ever had any, for the good of the country, caring only for themselves. Some of these are foreigners and some natives;

some Jews and some Gentiles; some born North and some born South. Is it not to be apprehended that no small number will, in prospect of this bill, convert their Confederate securities—the same notes, bonds or whatever else—into gold, exchange, or some other easily portable values, with the view of getting away out of the country, even if they should have to cross over into the enemy's lines, a thing which might be difficult to prevent when we take into account our long and disturbed frontier from the Gulf to the Potomac, and award to money and unscrupulous shrewdness the power and influence which, unfortunately, they are too well known to possess.

A telegram last week from Richmond gave some evidence that this was already beginning to be felt. It does not, we confess give a very flattering view of human nature, or a part offit, but it exists it is regulate to take it into account in making an estimate of our situation.

We think, there are sufficiently grave considerations involved to not only justify but demand a careful consideration by the same Senate of the probable workings and effects of the House Bill, before passing it in its present sweeping form.

**Blockade Goods and Homespuns.** We really think sometimes that mankind are apt to resemble a flock of sheep—in all jumping where one has jumped in the lead, or in following up an idea without much reflection, when once such an idea has got currency and seems to be popular.

Among other causes of high prices at all times is the excess of demand over supply. If this has its effect at any time, how much more so will the effect be apparent at a time like this, when, from causes apparent to all, the supply is greatly and steadily inadequate to the demand? At such a time one would be apt to think that any addition to the supply, from almost any source, would be hailed as a relief, and appreciated as a means of keeping prices within some limit. Even with the goods that are brought in through the blockade, the supply is still notoriously short. If none were brought in it would be still shorter.

The papers preach up the doctrine that everybody ought to wear homespun. We must think that if everyone wore homespun and nothing but homespun, many would have a very limited, and, indeed, wholly inadequate supply; while, by the pressing demand for that class of goods, the prices would go up to a figure higher than any yet reached for imported goods of anything like the same quality, and as will always happen, the resulting pressure and inconvenience would be most severely felt by persons of limited means. Those who can or do find money to purchase imported calicoes or other goods, would, we suppose, find means to get homespuns. Those who have been buying homespuns would find the market raised upon them by the enforced addition of a large number of additional buyers, while, at the same time, the supply could not reasonably be expected to increase, for the machinery of factories cannot be renewed, as it must gradually be deteriorating, while the facilities for domestic manufacture—we mean literally home spinning and weaving cannot be sensibly extended, nor their product much enlarged.

If A is able and willing to pay six dollars a yard for calico and B is not, it is evidently to the interest of B that A should buy the calico, rather than that he should, by buying homespun, increase the demand for, and consequently the price of, homespun which B already finds barely within his means, if indeed it is so at all.

The fact is that much as has been said about blockade goods, we do not think that, upon the whole, they are very much higher than domestics of anything like the same class. Of course we are not now speaking of silks, broadcloths and other such finery; and we have little hesitation in saying that were importation wholly stopped, or the use of imported goods wholly abandoned, domestic goods would soon go up, not only far higher than they now are, but also higher than imported goods have yet reached.

Of course there are other considerations connected with blockade-running, which we do not propose now to discuss, and it must be admitted that many of these considerations would go to impress us with the idea of its impolicy in so far as our currency is concerned; but that as it may, we must raise our voice against the twaddling humbugs about homespun that have become current through the press. Homespun is very good, and calico is very good, and almost anything to wear is very good and desirable about these times, and there is need for all. Let all buy according to what they feel able to pay for, and all will be better served than by trying to drive all to one class of articles, thus running even that up far beyond the reach of persons of limited means.

Congress this week has so far done little or nothing. The communication to Congress, by a large number of the commanding officers of the army of Tennessee, is a document calculated to arrest grave attention. It will no doubt receive the consideration to which its importance entitles it.

We must presume that the term "communication" as applied to it is a mistake. The President alone can send in "communications," and he may have sent in a communication enclosing this military document, which certainly is sweeping enough and startling enough in its character. What will be done—let us hope—be overdone, remains to be seen. We think the probabilities are that matters will be rather overdone than otherwise. We confess that we do not like the form in which this last recommendation makes its appearance.

**AN ENHANCED MAN.**—JOHN C. HERNAN, the Yankee champion, who lately got his face badly smashed, his body beat, and himself injured, and had to pay heavily for having it done, having lost his bet with TOM KING. But that was sport.

**DISABLED SOLDIERS** who are competent to fill posts in the Quartermaster's department, would do well to read the advertisement of Q. M. General A. R. LAWTON in this paper.

The enemy would appear to be making some change in their mode of attack at Charleston. Col. ELLIOTT, commanding at Fort Sumter, reports that the enemy has now but one light gun bearing upon the Fort.—How, or in what direction their new demonstration is to be made does not yet appear.

The Asheville (N. C.) News, of the 24th instant, says that the Yankees lately in Clay and Cherokee counties, in this State, seem to have gone out at the same hole through which they came in, first doing, however, a considerable amount of mischief, pillaging, plundering and burning, Yankee-like. They robbed the Sheriff of Clay county of all the money in his possession, and then destroyed all his papers. They destroyed all the corn and bacon that they couldn't take. They passed down through Northern Georgia, threatening Athens and other towns, and on to (we suppose) Chattanooga.

**AT NEWBERN.**—There is every reason to believe that the enemy is concentrating heavy reinforcements at Newbern, with what view has not yet appeared, though circumstances would indicate an extension of his lines and a probable advance on Kinston, threatening the Wilmington and Weldon roads, and consequently our line of communication. His lines now extend to Trenton on the West and White Oak River on the South. He probably contemplates extending them to Kinston on the one hand and New River on the other.

**News To Us.**—A *Washington* Advertiser reports to the Navy Department at Washington, that during the past month (the month of November), but one vessel was captured by the United States Navy, and that to the contrary, are many small craft and boats to tempt speculators to try the experiment.

We have nothing to say. We guess the speculators keep the run of things for themselves, without caring much for "statements" from Admiral Lee "or any other man."

**INSURANCE.**—Insure your life and property. See advertisement of Messrs HARRIS & HOWELL.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 4.**  
WILMINGTON, December 30th, 1863.  
Messrs. FULTON & PRICE: Allow me, through your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of five gallons of fine Florida Very acceptable donation from Captain Price, steamer Heroine.  
Very respectfully,  
THOS. R. MICKS,  
Surgeon in Charge.

**A CANDID.**  
LUMBERMAN, Dec. 26th, 1863.  
Messrs. EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL.—In the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal of a recent date, it has been made to appear directly or indirectly that I am pursuing a policy of a party to the injury of Mr. Charles I. Lee, in taking Confederate money in satisfaction of an execution for debt against Mr. Spies Watters, of this County. It is also broadly intimated that my want of patriotism has not only led me to this refusal but to further in keeping my son at home from fighting the battles of the South. Further it is intimated that I am personally interested in passing the sale of the property levied upon, for gold and silver.

For the information of the public I respectfully ask leave to make the following statement of the facts in the case:  
First.—I am in the habit of receiving and paying out Confederate funds at value both private and official, when not compelled, in the latter capacity, by the notification of the parties to the contrary. I always receive Confederate money in payment of debts due to myself, but invariably give preference to corn and meat, because like all non-producers in these war times I find them more difficult to come by. Further, I would give the same preference to corn and meat over gold and silver.

Secondly.—I have never refused to take Confederate money from Mr. Watters in payment of any interest which I may have in the present suit against him. So far as I am concerned I have been always willing, and am now, to give him my share of the proceeds of the Confederate, or any other current money.

Thirdly.—With the exception of less than one acre as Sheriff, and the boarding and lodging of the property levied on, and which is now in my possession, I am not the owner of one cent of interest in the suit.  
Fourthly.—I have no son in the service, because I have none to send—Provide not having him so kind to me as to others in that respect.

Fifthly.—I refused to take Confederate money in this case officially as Sheriff, not personally as a citizen, because I dare not act otherwise. The Legislature having declared that no person shall be permitted to receive the Sheriff of the State in just such a contingency as the present case presents. And because I am, as the law now stands, compelled, when the Plaintiff refuses anything but a legal tender to satisfy his claim, to refuse, or pay the debt myself, which I am unable to do, or on the other hand, to surrender to arrest and imprisonment. The papers that have been published to the complaint against me, will confer a favor by publishing this card.

Very respectfully,  
R. KING,  
Sheriff of Robeson Co., N. C.

**Unionists Converted to Secessionists.**  
A friend who has conversed lately with several late refugees from East Tennessee, learns from them that Federal outrages on Unionists and Disunionists, indiscriminate, have had a happy effect on the political sentiments of the former, and have been the cause of the Unionists, and hopefully converted to the Southern cause.

A Presbyterian elder at Cleveland, noted for his loyalty to the South, anticipating protection to his person and property from his Yankee friends, called them to order with joy, but it was of short duration. In spite of the protestations of loyalty, and remonstrances against such treatment to a Union man, the Yankee robbers stripped his dwelling, burnt, etc., of nearly everything valuable. He was well-to-do in the world and comfortably provided. The Yankees laughed at his professions of Unionism and his remonstrances, continued their plundering, and boasted that they were making a good thing of it. He was so outraged that it is said that he forgot his religion, and, in the bitterness of his soul, heaped curses upon them, and became a pretty fair Southern man.

A rebel man and his wife had been long remonstrating with a "rebel" son for joining the Confederate army; and persuading him to leave it, but without effect. Their houses were, likewise plundered, and they were cured of their devotion to "the glorious Union and the old flag," and the old woman told her Yankee friends, "that she had been trying to get her son out of the rebel army," but, she said, "she could not persuade him to stay in it and kill as many Yankees as he could. These are but illustrations of a very general feeling among former Unionists.

Brownlow, while at Knoxville, announced himself an unconditional emancipationist, and got at length into a very pretty dispute with the Southern Unionists, who considered negro property. Williams was at the head of a party who proposed to remonstrate with Lincoln against the inauguration of the emancipation policy in East Tennessee, [perhaps anywhere], and they were denounced by Brownlow as Copperheads.

**Important from Louisiana.—The Meeting of Fort Jackson Command.**  
We had an interview this morning with a gentleman just returned from the Trans-Mississippi Department, who brings confirmation of the report by telegraph of the meeting at Fort Jackson, and returning over the Fort to the Confederates confined there.

The intelligence was brought out by Capt. Louis J. Girard, Chief of Ordnance, on General Gardner's staff at Fort Hudson, and James A. Fisher, Capt. 1st Tennessee Battalion, to whose thoughtful courtesy we are indebted for the following particulars of the meeting and True Deeds of Thursday evening.

These gentlemen succeeded in effecting their escape from New Orleans, and are rejected to be once more "Dixie." They are expected to reach Mobile by tomorrow. They say that the news was not allowed to be published in the New Orleans papers, but that it was doubtless true.

The New Orleans papers set as are usual barren of news; we may, however, at more leisure find something worth copying.

The gentleman who handed them to us says that the negroes in the Federal army at Natchez were becoming disaffected, and that they had been taken into guard and white men put in their places, for fear they would follow the example of their sable brethren at Fort Jackson.

He also brought some very encouraging reports of movements in progress and projected, which are "contrabands" for the information of the rebel leaders. We shall hear stirring news from the banks of the Mississippi before long.

We may mention here an important rumor—which we give for what it is worth—that a French corvette had sunk a Federal gunboat near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The gunboat overboarded and fired into a schooner loaded with cotton bales, and then fled into the Gulf. The corvette resented the affront, and fired into and sunk the offending gunboat.

P. S.—Since the above information was received, we have another dispatch confirming the news published yesterday, and giving more particulars of the affair. It would appear from this that the Federal gunboat had taken the Fort on the 14th, it having been taken on the 9th. We have also reports of an engagement progressing between Banks and Taylor at or near New Iberia.—*Mobile Register*, 23d.

**Mexico.**—The latest advices from Mexico are not very favorable to the National cause:  
Queretaro, the capital of the State of that name was occupied by Gen. Mejia, in the interest of the French, on the 15th of November, and Mejia, with the French General Domergue, occupies the city of San Luis de la Paz, the present seat of the National Government, an important city in the State of Michoacan. Gen. Bazaine was marching upon Guanajuato, the capital of the State of which Queretaro is Governor, and anticipated an easy conquest, and the city of Guadalajara was besieged by the Mexican allies of the French. It is also reported that Vidaurri, once the ablest leader of the Liberal party, and present Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, has gone over to the French. Gen. Comonfort, the best and most reliable General in the Mexican service, is dead, and his loss will be severely felt. A brisk guerrilla war is maintained against the invaders; but that will never turn them aside from their purpose of occupying the whole of Mexico. The prospect for Mexico is sad, and that for the French very good.

**From the Petersburg Express.**  
The Richmond Whig publishes a lengthy correspondence between the Rev. L. F. Clover of Springfield, Ill. (formerly of Lexington, Va.) and Governor Letcher, previous to this. We present one of the letters of the latter gentleman, defining his views on public affairs at that early period:

**RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,**  
Dec. 25, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR.—I received your letter of the 20th instant this morning, and though much pressed with official business, I feel it to be a duty to reply at once. I am not dissatisfied with your course in exhibiting my letter to Mr. Lincoln. In a time like this, when the Government is failing to piece, and a financial storm, which threatens ruin and bankruptcy, is raging around us, I weigh my words well before they are placed on paper. It is criminal in any man to conceal or misrepresent the truth, when our country is in the throes of revolution. Whatever I write to you, will be true. I religiously believe to be true.

I regard the Government now as doomed, beyond a contingency, to destruction. It is not melancholy to think that this noble fabric, reared by the wisdom and patriotism of our revolutionary fathers, is to be destroyed, merely because the people of eighteen States are a non-union institution which exists in the other fifteen? I so do it, and while we deplore it, nothing but Divine Providence can avert the result.

We have not the wisdom, the prudence and the patriotism to reconstruct the fabric as it came to us. We shall get it again when "the sun shall go back to the dial of Azazel."

I have lost all hope, as I see no disposition in the free States to adjust the controversy. We have just heard from Washington that the Republicans have presented their ultimatum, and I say to you, in sincerity and earnest, that it will never be assented to. I believe nine-tenths of men out of every hundred in Virginia will repudiate it with scorn. Conservative as I am, and laboring as I have been for many years for the Union, I will not assent to that proposition. I will welcome civil war with all its horrors. It would be dishonorable in the South to accept it, and my motto is, "death before dishonor."

As the Executive of Virginia, I feel the responsibility of my position, and trust I have due appreciation of the duty which I owe to my country. I shall prepare her for the sure protection of her honor, her rights and her institutions. I have succeeded in getting my military preparations in a very satisfactory condition. We have now (and every day adds to the number) 24 companies of artillery (armed partly with the improved rifle cannon), 73 companies of cavalry, 10 companies of infantry, and 101 companies of riflemen. These volunteer companies embrace about 19,700 men; all in uniform and well drilled beside the militia of the line, 180,000 strong. As you are aware, we have 25,000 stand of arms at Lexington, and 20,000 in the arsenal here, besides the arms in the hands of the militia, and the arms of the volunteers. I have been anticipating the present condition of public affairs for more than a year, and hence it was that last January we directed our army to be refitted and put into operation. This is now going on, and we shall have one of the finest and most efficient in the country. I give these facts because, as you were once a resident of Virginia, I know they will interest you, and convince you of the state of feeling here. I do not design or desire that Mr. Lincoln shall be apprized of these facts, as he might suppose from the fact that I knew he had seen my previous letter, that they were designed to operate upon him or his policy.

My belief is that Mr. Lincoln will never be inaugurated. I would not to-day occupy his position for the world. The reflection that my election has caused the dissolution of the Union (whether I was to blame or not) would drive me mad. The South regards him as one of the most vindictive and unscrupulous of her enemies—as one of the Giddings school of Abolitionists, who recognize a negro equality with the white race, who would reject to see Southern women sacrificed to the brutal passions of the negro. So regarding him and his associates, Hamilton, Cass, Fremont, and all the blood-brothers with indignation? What Southern husband or father would live under a Government administered by such men unless by compulsion? Any attempt at compulsion will be repelled and resisted by a united South.

I am glad you speak well of him in your letter; but, my dear Sir, his record has made its impression upon the South, and there is no probability that it will be erased before the 4th of March.

My regard to Mrs. C. and the regards of my wife to yourself and her.

I am, truly, your friend,  
Signed, JOHN LETCHER,  
R. V. J. L. Clover, Springfield, Ills.

**Babylon.**  
A writer in "Blackwood" paints the following picture of the desolation which surrounded and surrounded the once mighty Babylonian empire:

In the distance, high above the plain, loomed a great mound of earth, the two sides of which were looked like long parallel ranges of hills. These lines are pronounced to be the remains of those canals that once conducted the waters of the Euphrates over the length and breadth of ancient Babylon. What mighty canals must they have been, that still showed the traces of the centuries, such substantial traces! Now, no more than a drop of water—no, not even a drop of water's pearly dew—ever glides where once ships must have navigated. These mighty banks that carried fertility to every corner of the ancient kingdom, are now mere useless, silent mounds.

No morning mist, moistening the thirsty earth, ever hangs over them. No rain clouds ever shadow them, tempering the rays of a fierce daily returning sun. The end of her that "dwelt upon many waters," has been brought fully too surely. The awful prophecies had been fulfilled, and desolation, in all its nakedness, in all its dreariness, was around us. After riding some two hours, we arrived at the foot of the great mound that we had been seeking. "We descended and scrambled to the top, for we had even arrived at the ruins of Babylon; and this great mound of earth that we were on was the grave of the golden city.

I believe from the summit, raised some hundred feet above the plain, the walls of the ancient city may be traced. But a hot wind driving burning sand and the impalpable dust of ages into the pores of our skins, made every effort to open an eye so terribly painful that we gave up the idea in despair of either tracing walls, or indeed looking about us much anywhere.

I remember seeing away to the West, lines of willow, and a sea of reeds and water, and a distant, and, nearer, some slightly bare mounds, looking as if volcanic fire had been at work underneath the smooth surface of the plain, and had thrown these mounds up in the spirit of pure mischief. That silver thread was our first glimpse of the waters of the Euphrates, and the location of the city of Babylon, and the site of the hanging gardens of Babylon; at least so conjecture a man of research has accounted for them. But so completely have the prophecies been fulfilled—so completely has the name and the remnant been cut off of all pertaining to the once mighty city, that even the great hill on which we were standing is only by conjecture supposed to be the site of the great palace of the king, the palace that stood within the walls—possibly the palace of Semiramis.

We descended from the great mound, and made for the lesser mounds which are supposed to be on the site of the hanging gardens of Nitocris and Semiramis. In one spot—the only thing we saw in the shape of a building in a state of ruin, and was a mass of vitrified brick work piercing the old soil and debris of centuries, angle upwards. The bricks were square, of large size, and beautiful make; the angle of some clear and sharp, as if the brick had but the kiln yesterday instead of nearly twice two thousand years ago. Turning into a little hollow way between the mounds, we came suddenly upon the colossal statue. Time with its leaden hands had knocked away all the sharp angles of the statue. The features of the lion are completely obliterated, as are also those of the prostrate form that lies so utterly and so wholly human, beneath the upraised paw of the king of beasts.

The group presents itself in the eye, owing to the wear of old time, much in the appearance of those vast blocks of Chinese marble. When the statue of Michael Angelo struck into, and then, at the point that the shapeliness marble had begun to assume the merest "aboz" of the great sculptor's idea, the block was suddenly abandoned and left as a wonder and a puzzle to the future ages, so does this group of the lion and the prostrate form, and the moment that the statue is viewed the majesty and grandeur of the idea that once lay so mightily embodied. This dark colossal statue which may once have stood under the gorgeous roof of a temple, and before which the queenly Semiramis, proud and supremely beautiful, may once have bowed, stand now despoiled by the grandeur of the idea, and the high Heaven—but never noticed but by the winds that sweep over it.

sweeps passing over it, and the jockies yell around as they hold high revel over the bones of some camel that has been good enough to die in the vicinity.

**A YANKEE REVIEW OF WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.**

Last week, says the Richmond Dispatch, the Abolitionists held jubilees in New York and Philadelphia. The Tribune claims for them that they elected Lincoln in 1860, and that "posterity will do them justice." That paper, however, is entirely too modest. The Abolitionists have done a good deal more than elect the Gorilla, and in the matter of doing them justice we will anticipate posterity a little, and copy the following from the New York Herald of Saturday last:

In 1860, the American Abolitionists, pure and simple, numbered about one hundred thousand persons. In 1840, when they ran Mr. Birney for President, the Abolitionists polled seven thousand votes. In 1844, with the same candidate, they polled sixty-two thousand votes. In 1848, they intermingled with the Free-soilers and gave Van Buren three hundred thousand votes. From that time forth the pure Abolition vote is so mixed up with the Free-soil vote and the Republican vote that we cannot get at it with much accuracy. Still, we believe that one hundred thousand is a fair estimate of the number of true, radical Abolitionists who have followed the flag of Garrison, Phillips, and who are entitled to share in the credit of the Abolition work, and in the glory which now crowns their labor. In this number we include all such old women as Greeley, and such young women as Tilton.

What these one hundred thousand Abolitionists have accomplished may be stated in a very few words. They have accomplished the present war. They have worked for it thirty years, and here it is. They have wrecked a powerful, peaceful and happy country. They have arrayed brother against brother, father against son, children against parents. They have filled the land with widows and orphans. They have transfused the country with a vast graveyard. They have shed an ocean of blood and squandered mountains of money. They have made the air heavy with the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying and the lamentations of the mourners. They have devastated the fields and plantations of the South and destroyed the commerce of the North. They have made a chaos of the Union, and have organized and Democratic institutions from which it will take years to recover. All this they have accomplished in thirty years. One hundred thousand hands let loose from the lowest hell and inspired by the most infernal malice could not have accomplished more mischief in the same space of time. It is this by any other name, that the Abolitionists reject. They desire to raise a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of their triumphs, our battle fields will furnish them with enough human skulls for a pyramid, and Wendell Phillips or Beecher would be only too happy to deliver the address at the laying of the corner stone.

During this abolition war, nearly a hundred thousand men have been killed, four hundred thousand have been disabled for life; thus half a million have been subjected to death, wounds, and to sickness worse than wounds, in the armies of both sides. What amount of human misery has occurred beyond and behind the armies? We do not now inquire of the amount of property destroyed during the war, may be roughly estimated at five hundred millions of dollars. The injury inflicted upon our commerce and carrying trade may be stated at one hundred millions of dollars. This is rather under than above the mark; for the rebel Maftis assets that alone has been destroyed eleven millions of dollars worth of ships and cargo, and Semmes has certainly destroyed much more.

The war debt of the North and South amounts to about five thousand millions of dollars. If the war ends by the abolition of slavery we shall have to keep a standing army of a hundred thousand men, and support two or three millions of indigent negroes for several years. But we will leave that probability out of the account, and will also refrain from estimating the millions and billions of dollars which the now impeded industry of this country would have produced had not the Abolitionists caused this war.

We wish to confine ourselves to facts and figures of indigestible authenticity. And what do these facts and figures show? Estimating the white population of the United States in 1860 at twenty-six millions—and this is within a few hundreds of the official figures—we find that the Abolitionists have been instrumental in causing the death of one man out of two hundred, and sixty people, and the crippling or otherwise disabling one man out of every fifty-two people. Also, that the Abolitionists have caused the destruction of property valued at six hundred millions of dollars, and a war expenditure of about five thousand millions. If these are things to be proud of, let the Abolitionists have a perpetual jubilee.

Taking the above statistics as a basis, a very simple process of arithmetic will demonstrate that each one of our one hundred thousand Abolitionists has caused the death of one man and the life-long disability of four men, and has already cost the country forty six thousand dollars. What are the cruellest and the expenses of slavery when compared to this? Is very evident, however, that the loss of life and limb and money during this war should not be so equally divided among our one hundred thousand fanatics.

Individual Abolitionists have been more or less guilty according to their opportunities and their influence. Garrison, for example, should have more than one dead man and four or five crippled men on his conscience, and dollars worth of destroyed property set down to his account. Wendell Phillips is in the same case. Greeley has probably caused the death of at least a thousand men, and the remainder of the injury which he has inflicted upon the nation and upon humanity may be traced to his importation. The same remark will apply to Beecher, Channing, Tilton, and such prominent Abolitionists. Sumner, Wilson, Chandler and other Abolition politicians have even a larger share for which to answer.

This sad account will certainly have to be set aside some day—not in this world, perhaps, but certainly in the next. Then, if the Abolitionists can find any food for gladness in these things, it is very evident that they have discovered that the worst fiend they receive their respect, and that Satan, Mephistopheles, Belzebub, Molech and the other devils vacate their thrones to offer the new comers all the insignia of pre-eminence in evil. The jubilee in Philadelphia will be nothing in comparison to this grand satanic reception.

**THE LADY REBELS OF POLAND.**—The Russian invalid gives the following picturesque account of the part played by the Polish ladies in the insurrection:  
"The Polish ladies chiefly aid the insurrection in the secret retreat of the domestic heart and the hospitals. They stimulate the courage of the men in the bosom of their families. When the martial ardor of sons, husbands and lovers, they pass and pass by the pillows of the agonized and dying, of which they have no other knowledge than that of wounds which they received in the sacred cause of their country. All the combined resources of their feminine seductiveness, of their persistent affection, and of their luxurious and voluptuous pleasures, they employ in the devotion and self-abnegation. They spend long hours in the prison court-yard, waiting permission to enter the cells and prisons. Wherever a patriot has been the victim of persecution, or struck down in battle, Polish women are the first to offer consolation and assistance. Their prompt and daring intelligence, joined to great natural gifts of power and courage, have been the cause of the insurrection. We can positively assure that were it not for the impulse and concurrence of the Polish women the movement would not have lasted so long. It is the women who make the most effective and daring spies—who are the safest agents for communicating important information to the insurgents. The nation's government confides to them the most difficult mission, and has never had occasion to repent of the confidence so bestowed. Their ready invention suggests at critical moments the most ingenious combinations, which are afterwards carried out by the bold and energetic hands of the men. At every turn we have to deal with Polish women and priests, and this is a power which we must take into account."

**THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.**—The correspondent at Baltimore of the New York Herald has received news directly from Richmond. The following is one of the paragraphs:

Mrs. Jeff. Davis, the wife of the President (as she is called in Richmond), dresses very plainly, and usually walks with her husband. When the President is in a plain carriage, drawn by two horses and driven by a negro, who is by far the most conspicuous personage of the two. She has many rich dresses, and some superb articles of jewelry sent her by the friends of Jeff. Davis in Europe, but these she seldom wears, except upon state occasions. She very rarely goes to places of amusement, but is always seen with her husband at church. The latter has been for more than a year a devout Episcopalian, and his friends say a sincere Christian.

**NOR SO BAD.**—The citizens of Richmond it is said, are going to present Gen. Hood with a flag. That part of him, at least, will be a fair good.

**What is the Use?**  
What is the use of trimming a lamp  
If you never intend to light it?  
What is the use of grappling a wroth  
If you never intend to fight it?

What is the use of removing your hat  
If you do not